

SHIVERING FOR FREE QUININE.  
Colonel Hayes, of the Army Bill, demands upon the "Exodusters," and then voices the Inter-  
view—McDonald's Bill in the Senate  
—The Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—It is impossible to fathom the intentions of the ways and means committee in regard to the question of free quinine. You have been informed that the committee, at a meeting the other day, decided to postpone the whole subject until the regular session in December—other words, they decided not to recommend any changes affecting the tariff during the present session. By what peculiar methods this action on the part of the committee was brought about it is, of course, impossible to say, but it has created some very curious talk. The general tone of comment is indignantly contemptuous—based, no doubt, on the well-known fact that the quinine manufacturers have so long enjoyed the proceeds and profits of the blood-tax that they have become powerful and influential factors in all legislation affecting their interests. Anticipating the popular clamor that would be raised about their ears—since the agitation of this question by THE CONSTITUTION has opened the eyes of the people to the infamous character of the duty—the committee have decided to appoint a "commission in the subject of quinine." White to my mind, this is the merest makeshift and subterfuge, nevertheless it will be a continual answer to all criticism of a temporary character, and will probably have the effect of quieting popular clamor. I have no doubt that the so-called "commission" is intended to tide the Philadelphia blood-suckers over the same season, when the demand for the drug is greatest, and they will then depend upon their skill as lobbyists and their power as monopolists to postpone the whole matter from week to week until it comes to the floor of the Senate; because it stands to reason that if their scheme is of such a piece that it can cause the postponement of the question now upon the verge of the malarial season, they can certainly succeed in convincing some of the commissioners, who are really no necessity for remitting the duty on quinine. For you must remember that although monopolists can not play upon a monopoly, they can certainly play upon a trust. The Senate afterwards discussed the bill relative to the transportation of animals. Among the confirmations to-day were the following: Eugene Schuler, of New York, to be assistant general at Rome; David H. Bailey, of Ohio, to be consul general at Shanghai.

# THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XI.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1879.

NO. 304.

## CRIME AND CASUALTY.

## SOME FOUL PLAY IN FAIR PLAY.

The Murder of a Negro by a White Man in Fair Play—Massacring to Have Before Acquitted—The Story of William Slueng—The Justice of the Peace.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

REEDLEY, GA., May 26.—There occurred a terrible tragedy at Fair Play, in this county, Saturday night, which caused quite a commotion in that quiet community. The circumstances of the affair were as follows: An old man named Berry Watts was in a quarrel with another man. They were in a house of passion, when a negro man standing near interposed and tried to stop the difficulty. He stepped in front of Berry Watts and asked the man to desist from their quarrel. Watts then turned his attention from the man he was first quarreling with, and said to the negro: "You owe me fifty cents." Then he added: "D—n you, if you don't pay it, I'll kill you." The negro said he did not have the money. Berry asked him for it again, and received the same reply. He then leveled his pistol and shot down the negro, who died in a few minutes. The man with whom Watts had been quarreling saw him so infuriated, turned and fled. Watts pursued him like a madman. The frightened man ran half a mile until he reached the residence of Mr. Mitchell. He rushed into the yard and was still pursued him into the house. Mitchell and his brother interfered, and held Watts off, but he raved wildly and begged them to let him get at the man. He was at last quieted, and then he made a desperate effort to escape. Rushing out of the house he made for the woods. The affair had now so noise abroad that it was known that the whole neighborhood was aroused and soon a lively pursuit of the bloodthirsty murderer was begun. He was captured after some searching and made no resistance to the posse. The case is one of the most outrageous ever known, as it presents a thirst for blood that was simply terrible.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside. The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

The Senate voted to adjourn to-morrow.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the bill reported by Mr. Seward to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money and making such coins legal tender in sums not exceeding \$100,000. Mr. Edmunds spoke again on the bill.

The Senate considered the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. McDonald, authorizing the replacement of the militia and the land and naval forces of the country for the election day. After some remarks upon the bill by Mr. McDonald, it was laid aside.

The president pro tem announced his signature to the bill, which was referred to the committee on appropriations, which now goes to the Senate.

THE SENATE.

The Senate took up

## The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., MAY 27, 1879.

The Spanish government will move in the cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and for free Chinese labor.

Governor and Mrs. Colquitt were tendered a reception by the citizens of Brooklyn, last Saturday night, at the residence of Mr. T. G. Smith, Governor Colquitt left for home yesterday.

The French are not a revengeful people. Otherwise M. Paul de Cassagnac, the newspaper bully, would long ago have been carried under the chin by some patriotic citizen.

The dedication of St. Patrick's cathedral which took place Sunday, in New York, was one of the most magnificent and imposing celebrations that ever occurred in the history of the Catholic church in this country.

Mr. EUGENE SCHUYLER, the able Bulgarian explorer, goes from Birmingham to Rome. It is believed that at the request of Uncle Richard Thompson, of our great American navy, Mr. Schuyler will attempt to capture the pope.

The democratic caucus committee have decided to submit a recommendation to the effect that no future mode of procedure be determined on until the Warner silver bill is disposed of. As we have before remarked, congress has plenty of time to discuss these little matters.

FRANCE is fixing up a programme of which will be the establishment of European control over Egypt. If the khedive doesn't like it France will accept the proffered intervention of the diseased man of Turkey. It is not probable that Beaconsfield will see his way clear to falling in with the French idea.

The United States court at New Orleans yesterday, Judge Billings decided that the act of the legislature repealing the charter of the Louisiana lottery company is inoperative. An injunction restraining the state and city authorities from interfering with the company was granted. In other words, the able judge lifts up his voice and says: "Let 'er roll!"

Uncle Dick Thompson's expedition up the Mississippi river astride of one of his redoubtable war-tubs, is doubtless for the purpose of acting as a convoy to the exodusters. Your Uncle Dick is not familiar with the ocean, but when he gets upon the raging waters of the Mississippi, he may be said to be at home. This is one of the results of early training.

It now appears that Mr. Hayes doesn't know as much about the exodusters as he thought he did, and he has almost forgotten whether he said the thousands on the banks should be taken off by chartered boats or not. This is quite natural. Mr. Hayes has been so busily engaged in inflating John Sherman's brass-mounted booted that he hasn't had time to engage in the hilarious pastime of the mishaps of his rivals.

**To a Comprise.**  
The rumor that some of the democrats in congress want to compromise with Hayes will strike with astonishment those who have given any thought to the differences that made an extra session necessary, or who have followed with any care the exhaustive discussion upon the constitutional issues involved. We cannot conceive of any compromise that can be made between the fraudulent president and congress. One insists upon exercising powers not conferred upon him by the constitution—insists that the representatives of the people shall not exercise their constitutional powers—and the other maintains that the executive shall obey the letter and spirit of the constitution. How can there be any compromise where the issues fundamental and organic? The position of the democrats in congress violates principles that cannot be compromised. They can force votes from Mr. Hayes in the direction of still further impressing upon the people the organic importance of the issue which he and his party have seen fit to raise; they can still further compel him to show his disregard of constitutional obligations; but they cannot violate their pledges to the people by inviting a compromise.

**The South Has Overpaid.**  
Louisville Courier-Journal.

Senator Bell, a southern candidate now for governor of Indiana, is a Rep.-Dem. The Landers, the stalwart Indiana Lieutenant-Governor Gray, and ex-Representative Hobson, long known as "the great orator,"

Talman goes to Europe in the Gallia next Wednesday, taking his wife and eldest daughter with him for a three months' trip. He does not intend to think of the Kentucky presidency at the time he begins his tour.

The New York Times says, "The

constitution of the South is

## ROUNABOUT IN GEORGIA.

Some of the editors haven't returned from their Cartersville trip.

The wheat crop in Sumter county is especially fine.

Mr. Pleasant Morgan, of Dooly county, killed an alligator with a wedging-hoe the other day.

The *Darien Gazette* will appear on the 4th of June, if Grubbs can keep the confederation under control.

Reeds of the *Macon Telegraph*, announces the arrival of Randall in the kindest terms. There has been no collision.

Mr. Nathan Johnson, of Oglethorpe county, has a stock of bees that has been in his family one hundred and fifteen years.

A little son of Mr. Roberts, of Miller county, fell and broke his neck the other day while running after a lamb.

A young man in Lexington has a record of the ages of all the girls that have come to us for last week.

Mr. Owen J. Willis, of Pike county, signed in self-defense the other day, and was discharged upon the evidence taken before the coroner's jury.

Georgia farmers ought to be made to pay the cost of the propagation of ears, and pointers and bounds in the greatest empire of the south is not to be tolerated. Let the moratorium be suppressed.

The editor of the *Lumpkin Independent* saw a sheep last Sunday, which had just escaped from the teeth of a worthless dog. The dog was only pulled off by the courageous efforts of a man who happened to be near. We have no doubt that the thoughtless sheep hurt the dog's feelings in some way.

The Oglethorpe Echo says that there is a young lady in Lumpkin county, who was born blind, who can instantly detect color by the touch. When a child she could tell the name and color of her pet cats and dogs by simply laying her hand upon them. Frequent attempts were made to teach her to distinguish others, but this right will not be availed of.

The government has ordered the prosecution of the citizens of West of England, and the West Bank at Bristol on a charge that they were guilty of malversation in their annual reports.

Mr. Goblet, home ruler, was elected over Sprig to fill the vacancy in parliament caused by the death of Dr. Butt.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—In the chamber of deputies, to-day, M. Paul de Cassagnac, speaker of the chamber, moved a resolution to prosecute him, used language which led to a dispute with M. Gambetta, and M. Goblet, under secretary of the ministry under Boulard, was compelled to resign.

President Grey signed the decree disbanding four hundred communists.

The sub-committees of the inter-oceanic canals are studying a plan for an open cutting instead of a tunnel, and increasing the cost \$10,000,000.

THE American Republican says that Tuesday the gin house of Mr. W. A. Pryor was set on fire and burned to the ground. The work was undoubtedly that of an incendiary. Mr. Pryor had just left that morning with his wife for middle Georgia, and a few hours after his departure, about noon, the fire was discovered.

The party is trying for a settlement here of the differences between the khedive of Egypt and the powers.

The Times, in an editorial article, says: "The adoption of the California article is a masterpiece of the world's engineering instrument ever framed for the government of a community. All the notions of reformers who put forth their principles for the regeneration of the world are out of date." The party was embodied in a document, they learned that Kearney had carried his point, and the bill was introduced.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was \$1.12 at 12 1/2, and the lowest 10 cents. The lowest reached in the period of years given above was \$1.00, received to pay 28,000 American 22-cent buttons, 15,000 18-cent buttons, 10,000 June delivery 6 1/2-cent; June and July delivery 10-cent; August and September delivery 11-cent; October and November delivery 12-cent; December 13-cent.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents. The next lowest was 10 cents, and the highest 18 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price of middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

THE American Republican says that the highest price for middling upland in the cotton crop of 1878 was 13 1/2 cents.

## FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

Atlanta, Ga., May 26, 1879.

There is no change in the cotton market to-day. The market seems accessible, and the parties holding are anxious to lend at small interest, well secured. The bond market is active, buyers holding in making their appearance, and seem ready and willing to come to terms with sellers. Railroad stocks are not very active, yet holders are not strong buyers. An advance at an early day in railroad stocks may be looked for. The market may be regarded as firm.

EXCHANGE.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
COTTON.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.
BONDS.—Buying at  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; Selling,  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

## COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7d; in New York at 13d; in Atlanta at 12d.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, rising, preceded southern portions by falling barometer, variable winds, generally shifting to easterly, partly cloudy weather and local rains.

## Daily Weather Report.

OWNER'S OFFICE SIGNAL CORN, U. S. A., KIRKLAND HOUSE, May 26, 10:21 A. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of to-day.

NAME OF STATION	BAROMETER	THERMOMETER	WIND.	WEATHER
Atlanta	30.05/60	65.8	W. Fresh	Clear.
Augusta	30.05/60	65.8	W. Fresh	Clear.
Calgary	30.05/60	65.8	E. Fresh	Cloudy.
Indiana	30.05/60	65.8	N. Fresh	Cloudy.
Kent	30.05/60	65.8	W. Fresh	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.05/60	65.8	W. Fresh	Cloudy.
Montgomery	30.05/60	65.8	W. Fresh	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.05/60	65.8	W. Fresh	Cloudy.
Savannah	30.11/64	64.8	W. Fresh	Cloudy.

500 per cent being complete saturation.

Now, 100 per cent. 2 miles to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; 6 to 8, inclusive.

Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Breeze, 15 to 25, inclusive; High, 20 to 30, inclusive.

## Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., May 26, 1879.

Time	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind.	Weather
7 a. m.	30.06/73	50.8	W. Fresh	60. Clear.
11:30 a. m.	30.05/81	44.8	W. Fresh	60. Clear.
4 p. m.	30.05/76	48.8	W. Fresh	60. Fair.
8 p. m.	30.05/82	49.8	W. Fresh	60. Fair.
12 m.	30.05/79	47.8	W. Fresh	60. Fair.
Mean daily temp.	30.06/79	50.8	W. Fresh	60. Clear.
Mean daily humidity	60.82	50.8	W. Fresh	60. Fair.
Mean daily rainfall	46.03	50.8	W. Fresh	60. Fair.

## Corporal Stamps Corp., U. S. A.

## PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture many of the special purposes.

Large Machine, For the manufacture of heavy clothing, on the "Domestic" system, with great strength.

Leather Machine, For shoeing, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with great strength.

Grover & Baker, No. 24, For all family purposes, for every kind of work, well known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Large Machine, For general purposes, a strong machine, of great popularity.

Baker Hand Machine, For tailors, etc. Features the features of the No. 24.

The Big Engine, For grain or saw mills. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker, No. 24, For all family purposes, for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CHARGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA., 235 March 79 43.

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated, China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be exceeded in prices, quality or quantity, at

## HENRY SELTZER'S.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Second Particulars, University of Virginia—John B. Minor, Funeral notice of Mrs. L. P. Grant, High School Lectures—Friday, May 30, Cheap Execution Tickets—Web & McGill.

W. T. Wofford, of Houston, for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CHARGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA., 235 March 79 43.

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated, China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be exceeded in prices, quality or quantity, at

## HENRY SELTZER'S.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—George Todd, of St. Louis, is at the Markham.

—Mr. Ed. Schaefer and lady, of Toocoo, are at the Markham.

—Colonel Abra Johnson, of Cartersville, is attending the United States court.

—Colonel J. W. Robertson, of Roswell, was registered at the Markham yesterday.

—Hon. A. T. Ackerman, of Cartersville, was at the Markham yesterday.

—In H. T. Terrell, of Baltimore, is in the city, staying at the Markham.

—General W. T. Wofford, of Houston county, was in the city yesterday.

—Mr. A. K. Childs and wife, of Athens, Ga., are guests of the Kimball.

—Hon. John H. James left yesterday on a visit to New Orleans.

—Mr. B. J. Bowell, of Barnesville, is visiting Atlanta.

—Judge Alexander M. Spear, of the Flint circuit, is sojourning in Atlanta.

—Captain W. D. Chipley, of Jacksonville, is visiting Atlanta.

—W. Charles P. Beck, and Mr. R. B. Elmer, of Atlanta, are in the city, Atlanta Sun-day last and returned home yesterday.

—Major J. T. Hill, of Chattanooga, who has been visiting Atlanta for some days past, will return home to-day.

—Hon. R. J. Powell, one of Barnesville's best citizens, is in the city, staying at the Kimball.

—Notwithstanding the dull season for hotels, the usual activity seems to prevail at the Kimball house.

—E. P. Spear, and T. G. Dugibon, of Middlebury, are in the city, staying at the Kimball.

—Colonel Charles L. Schlaifer, superintendent of the Brunswick and Albany Rail-road, is in the city, a guest of the Kimball.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Wasn't it hot yesterday?

—Car and Bananas at the Railroad Crossing.

—The Kimball put out duty a new register yesterday.

—The spring crop of picnics is far advanced for the season.

—Everybody is going to the big excursion to the Fair Saturday.

—Fulton County is quite a resort on Sunday afternoons.

—Fishing parties are now quite numerous in this section.

—The planking at the Pryor street entrance to the Fulton passenger depot is said in no mean opportunity.

—Business, to-day.

—The Fifth military will soon commence to have their practice at McBeth barns.

—Out to Ponce de Leon is a favorite drive with the young folks every morning before breakfast.

—The excursion to Marietta to-day, from all appearances, will be a success. We hear of hundreds who contemplate going.

—A force of workmen were engaged yesterday putting down the billboards on Governor Brown's property on Wall street, opposite the Kimball.

—Visitors from the lower part of the state flocking to the summer resorts in this section of Georgia.

—The Atlanta amateur minstrels have responded and are going to visit Macon between the 1st and 3d of June. The boys are practicing almost night and day.

—The colored military of Atlanta are drilling every night and making other preparations for their military display, which takes place in Atlanta, July 4th.

—The great opportunity—Business, to-day.

—The colored Neuritis of Atlanta, which is to return to Marietta every year, for the summer, has suspended over the baleen of the Kimball a hammock swing, which protects that from all hours of the day.

—The Fort Gaines Tribunes speak in highly complimentary terms of Captain Dr. Miller, of Atlanta, have exchanged places on the list of lecturers for the high schools. Dr. Miller will speak at the opera house, May 29, and the 30th, and will give his rich treat on "Jenkins's Ear."

—Dr. Miller, of Atlanta, a man of the most popular and the best known lecturer in the state, Dr. Miller will deliver his lecture on "The Imagination" one week from Friday night.

## THE OTHER SIDE.

## How the Late Kingston Killing Originated.

ACWORTH, GA., May 26.—ENRICO CONSTITUTION.—Please give the following a place in your paper. We notice an article in your issue, 24th inst., on Kingston tragedy, headed "The work of those Acworth Ringers." We do not stop to reply in detail, but will endeavor to correct some of the errors of the writer or informant as the case may be. Doubtless it was an effort to restrain public opinion. The statement is untrue in just and false—at least to some extent.

Thompson Morris, the father of the unfortunate young man, is a respectable citizen, wealthy and highly esteemed citizen of Cobb county, long and respectfully connected. Thompson Morris, Jr., was the unfortunate son of the deceased, a man of high standing, a faithful and efficient officer. Joe Morris, the other victim, was a very peculiar man, more or less a fool-hander, and of high standing.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

After a protracted debate that portion of the statement relating to the admission of the Mt. Zion association was reconsidered and referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Pace, Tolbert, Henry, Jackson, Brown, McBeth, McArthur, Palmiter, and Williams.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a portion of the article in your paper, in which it was stated that his name was Anderson Labor, and not "Lake." His color is not brown.

Hendricks—Yes, that was the name of the deceased.

Rev. W. J. White, called attention to a